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PN - JP10241958 A 19980911

TI - ELECTRONIC ELEMENT AND PEDESTAL SHEET FOR MOUNTING IT

IC - H01F27/29 ICO - T05K3/34C4C

FI - H01F15/10&J

PA - MITSUI CHEMICALS INC IN - MATSUMOTO NORIO AP - JP19970046395 19970228 PR - JP19970046395 19970228

DT - I

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AN - 1998-548185 [47]

- Surface-mounted electronic component e.g. inductor - has support sheet provided with insertion holes in which ends of wire wound on magnetic substance are inserted

- J10241958 The electronic component includes a component main body provided with a magnetic substance and wire that is wound on the magnetic substance. A support sheet (1) which has electrodes (3) and insertion holes (6), is provided. The electrodes are formed on the range which covers the corresponding insertion holes.

- The ends of the wire are inserted into the insertion holes, and bonded to the component mounting surface. Preferably, the recesses (5) which penetrate the support sheet are formed in the sides of the support sheet.

- ADVANTAGE - Reduces mounting height of electronic component. Facilitates mounting of electronic component to printed circuit board.

- (Dwg.3/14)

- SURFACE MOUNT ELECTRONIC COMPONENT INDUCTOR SUPPORT SHEET INSERT HOLE END WIRE WOUND MAGNETIC SUBSTANCE INSERT

PN - JP10241958 A 19980911 DW199847 H01F27/29 005pp

IC - H01F27/29

MC - V02-G01C V02-G02B

**DC** - V02

PA - (MITC) MITSUI PETROCHEM IND CO LTD

**AP** - JP19970046395 19970228 **PR** - JP19970046395 19970228

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PN - JP10241958 A 19980911

TI - ELECTRONIC ELEMENT AND PEDESTAL SHEET FOR MOUNTING IT

- PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To suppress the mounting height of an electronic element and, at the same time, to
make the handling of the element easier, by forming inserting holes for inserting the end sections of windings on
one surface of a pedestal sheet on which the element is mounted and by forming first electrodes within the
extents covering the inserting holes.

- SOLUTION: Four inserting holes 6 are formed through a pedestal sheet 1 from one surface (front surface) to the other surface (rear surface) and first electrodes 3 are formed near the four corners of the sheet 1 so that the holes 6 may be contained within the extents of the electrodes 3. On the other surface (rear surface) of the sheet 1, second electrodes having smaller areas than the first electrode 3 have are formed near the four corners except the spots where the holes 6 are formed. In addition, recesses 5 are formed on the side faces of the sheet 1 adjacent to the surface on which the first electrodes 3 are formed so that the recesses 5 may pass through the first electrodes 3 formed on the front surface and second electrodes formed on the rear surface.

- H01F27/29

PA - MITSUI CHEM INC
IN - MATSUMOTO NORIO

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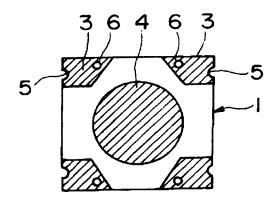
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## (54) 【発明の名称】 電子索子および電子索子実装用台座シート

# (57)【要約】

【課題】 インダクタンス素子等の異形の電子部品の実 装形態の薄形化を実現するとともに、異形の電子部品の 回路基板への実装を容易にする。

【解決手段】 電子部品を取付ける台座シートの一面に リード線を挿入するための挿入孔を設けてこの周囲に第 1電極を形成した。これにより、円筒形状や環状などの 異形の素子の回路基板への実装が容易になる。



#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 磁性体と、この磁性体に巻回された巻線 とからなる素子本体と、

前記索子が取り付けられる一面に前記巻線の端部が挿入される挿入孔と前記挿入孔を覆う範囲に形成された第1の電極を有する台座シートとからなる電子素子。

【請求項2】 前記台座シートの側面には前記一面とこれと反対側にある他面とを貫通する凹部が形成されていることを特徴とする請求項1記載の電子素子。

【請求項3】 前記一面とは反対側の他面に前記挿入孔を避けた範囲に設けられた第2の電極を有することを特徴とする請求項1記載の電子素子。

【請求項4】 前記台座シートの側面には前記一面と前記他面とを貫通する凹部が形成され、前記凹部には導電性材料が被着され前記一面の第1の電極と前記他面の第2の電極とを電気的に導通させていることを特徴とする請求項3記載の電子素子。

【請求項5】 前記一面側の素子本体装着面には素子本体からの漏洩磁束を抑制する金属薄体からなるシールドパターンが設けられていることを特徴とする請求項1記載の電子素子。

【請求項6】 素子が取り付けられる一面側に前記巻線の端部が挿入される挿入孔と前記挿入孔を覆う範囲に形成された第1の電極とを有する電子素子実装用台座シート。

【請求項7】 前記一面側とは反対側の他面側に前記挿入孔を避けた範囲に第2の電極を形成したことを特徴とする請求項6記載の電子素子実装用台座シート。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

## [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、電子素子、特に小型でかつ表面実装に適した電子素子構造の技術に関する

#### [0002]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】インダクタンス素子のように環状構造を有した電子素子を回路基板に実装する場合には、下記のような技術が知られている。

【0003】図1(a)は、トロイダルコアを回路基板に実装するための一例である。この技術では平面四角の板材の一面にトロイダルコアを接着剤で接着し、この板材に設けられた貫通孔に巻線の端部を挿通させて反対面側に突出させてリードピンとしている。

【0004】しかし、このようなリードピンを設ける構造は回路基板上での実装高さが必要となり近年の表面実装の要求には応えられないものになってきている。また、リードピンと巻線が一体となっているために強度を考慮した材質を選択しなければならずコスト高になるという問題もあった。

【0005】図1(b)は、巻線を巻回したドラムコアの例を示している。台座シートは樹脂で構成されてお

り、この樹脂中に電極が埋設されており、電極の端部が 台板の下面で露出されている。そして台板の側方には巻 線の端部を固定するための突出電極が形成されている。 そして突出電極には巻線の先端が巻き付けられ、この巻 き付け部分は半田で固定されている。このような構成に より回路基板に対して表面実装が可能な構造となっている。

【0006】しかし、前述の突出電極を確保するために 台板全体の厚さが大きくなり、さらに突出電極部分での 巻線の断面径とこの巻線を半田付けするための厚さが加 わるために実装時の素子全体の薄形化が難しかった。し かも、このような複雑な構成を有する台座シートは製造 時間およびコストが高くなるという問題もあった。

【0007】さらに、図1(a)および(b)に示す技術ではコア本体を保持するために台板にある程度の厚さが必要であり、回路基板からかなりの実装高さが必要になってしまうという問題があった。

【0008】このような問題から、台板を用いずに素子を回路基板上にそのまま実装することも考えられているが、コアから延出された巻線の先端を回路基板上の電極に半田付けするのは巻線が細いために作業性が悪く、さらに他の表面実装部品と同じ実装自動化ラインにのせることが難しい。

【0009】本発明は、このような点に鑑みてなされた ものであり、インダクタンス素子のような異形の電子素 子を実装する際に、実装高さの抑制可能な技術を提供す るとともに、実装時のハンドリングが容易な技術を提供 するものである。

#### [0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、前記課題を解決するために以下の手段とした。第1の手段は、磁性体と、この磁性体に巻回された巻線とからなる素子本体と、前記素子が取り付けられる一面に前記巻線の端部が挿入される挿入孔と前記挿入孔を覆う範囲に形成された第1の電極を有する台座シートとで電子素子を構成した。

【0011】これにより、台座シートの回路基板への実装時に半田などの導電性を有する固定材によって前記第1の電極と回路基板とを電気的に導通させることができる。素子本体としては、EIコア、トロイダルコア、ドラムコアのような種々の形状のものを用いることができる。また、台座シートとしてはガラスエポキシ樹脂、フェノール樹脂、ナイロン、PET、PBT等の配線基板として一般的に用いられる絶縁材料を用いることができ、電極は銅箔、銅メッキその他の導電材料を前記台座シートに対して圧着、塗布、蒸着、メッキ等の方法で形成できる。

【0012】第2の手段は、前記第1の手段において、前記台座シートの側面に前記一面とこれと反対側にある他面とを貫通する凹部を形成したものである。このよう

な凹部を設けることにより、回路基板上への実装時の素子の位置決めが容易となる。また、当該凹部に半田などの固定材が入り込むことによって回路基板上に確実に固定することが可能となる。さらに凹部に入り込んだ半田の毛管現象により前記第1の電極と回路基板上の電極とが導通される。

【0013】第3の手段は、前記第1の手段において、前記一面とは反対側の他面に前記挿入孔を避けた範囲に設けられた第2の電極を設けたものである。このように構成することにより、台座シートの裏面側(他面側)の第2の電極と回路基板上の電極とを位置決めして半田フロー工程を施すだけで表面実装が完了し、かつ実装高さも素子本体と台座シートの厚さだけで足りる。

【0014】また、巻線の端部を挿入孔に挿通させた場合、裏面側(他面側)から突出した周囲には第2の電極が形成されていないため、電極が設けられている部分に較べてこの部分での半田の密着性があまり良くないため、突出した巻線の先端の切断・除去を容易に行うことができる。

【0015】第4の手段は、前記第3の手段において、前記台座シートの側面に前記一面と前記他面とを貫通する凹部を形成し、前記凹部に導電性材料を被着して前記一面の第1の電極と前記他面の第2の電極とを電気的に導通させたものである。

【0016】このような凹部に被着された導電性材料が スルーホール電極として前記第1の電極と第2の電極と を導通させることで第2電極を用いた回路基板への面付 実装が可能となる。

【0017】なお、凹部に披着される導電性材料は回路 基板の実装時に用いられる半田などの固定材であっても よい。実装用半田を用いることにより、回路基板への実 装と電極間の導通が同時に実現する。

【0018】第5の手段は、前記第1の手段において、前記一面側の素子本体装着面には素子本体からの漏洩磁束を抑制する金属薄体からなるシールドパターンを設けたものである。

【0019】台座シートにシールドパターンを設けることにより、回路基板上の配線に磁束の影響を与えることなく安定した電子回路を構成することができる。しかも、このシールドパターンは、エッチング等により前記第1の電極と同時に形成することができる。

【0020】第6の手段は、素子が取り付けられる一面側に前記巻線の端部が挿入される挿入孔と前記挿入孔を 覆う範囲に形成された第1の電極とを有する電子素子実 装用台座シートである。

【0021】この台座シートにより、従来表面実装が困難な形状の素子、たとえば環状、円筒状の素子の回路基板への実装が可能となる。さらにこのように挿入孔に素子の巻線の先端を挿入させて第1電極と固定させることにより、従来技術で説明した突出電極が不要であるた

【0022】第7の手段は、前記第6の手段において、前記一面側とは反対側の他面側に前記挿入孔を避けた範囲に第2の電極を形成したものである。これにより、巻線の端部を挿入孔に挿通させた場合、裏面側(他面側)から突出した周囲には第2の電極が形成されていないた

め、台座シートを十分に薄く形成することができる。

線の端部を挿入孔に挿通させた場合、裏面側(他面側)から突出した周囲には第2の電極が形成されていないため、電極が設けられている部分に較べてこの部分での半田の密着性があまり良くないため、突出した巻線の先端の切断・除去を容易に行うことができる。そのため台座シートの裏面側を突出部分の無い平坦な面で形成することが可能となり、回路基板への実装が容易でかつ実装信頼性を高めることが可能となる。

#### [0023]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の実施形態を図に基づいて 説明する。図2は本発明の実施形態1において、台座シート上にドラムコアを載置した状態を示す正面図であ る。また、図11はその周囲にシールドコアを装着した 状態を示す正面図、図12はこれに対応する斜視図であ

【0024】これらの図に示すように、本実施形態1は ガラスエポキシ樹脂、フェノール樹脂、ナイロン、PE TまたはPBT等の絶縁材料からなる平面四角片形状の 台座シート1とその台座シート1の一面に装着されたド ラムコア2とからなる。

【0025】台座シート1の一面側(表面側)は、図3に示すように、裏面に貫通する挿入孔6が4個所に設けられている。そして、四隅近傍にそれぞれ第1電極3を有しており、前述の挿入孔6はこの第1電極3の範囲内に設けられている。この第1電極3は、銅箔または銅メッキ等で形成されている。このような電極パターンは、台座シート1を構成する樹脂基板の全面に銅箔を圧着し、所定のマスクパターンを印刷し、エッチング処理することにより得ることができる。

【0026】一方、台座シート1の他面側(裏面側)は、図4に示すように、四隅近傍に第2電極13を有している。この第2電極13は表面側の第1電極3よりも小さい面積で形成されており、特に前述の挿入孔6の部分には形成されていない。この第2電極13も前述の第1電極3と同様な方法で形成可能である。

【0027】挿入孔6には、図12に示すようにドラムコア2から延出された巻線11の先端が挿入されるようになっている。ここで図5に示すように、台座シート表面側の第1電極3と巻線11とは半田12によって電気的に導通されるとともに固定される。そして、巻線11の先端部で台座シート1の裏面側から突出された部分は切断除去される。この切断除去に際して、本実施形態では台座シート1の裏面側の第2電極13は挿入孔6の開口近傍には形成されていない。したがって、半田12の裏面側へのはみ出し(図6に示すような状態)も防止でき、かつ巻線11の先端を切断除去する際に第2電極1

3を損傷させることもない。

【0028】なお、台座シート1の変形例として、図7に示すように台座シート1の表面側の中央にシールドパターン4を設けてもよい。このシールドパターン4は、第1電極3と同じ材料で形成されたもので、台座シート1に圧着された銅箔をエッチングする際に第1電極3とともにマスキングを施して第1電極3と同時に形成することができる。

【0029】このシールドパターン4は、図7に示した円形の他、図9に示すような環状、図10に示すような多重環状の形状とすることも可能である。また、シールドパターン4は、第1電極3とは電気的に絶縁されていてもよいが、図9に示すようにグランド端子を構成する第1電極3の一つと電気的に導通させておいてもよい。【0030】なお、シールドパターン4の上面には樹脂からなる絶縁膜を被着してドラムコア2との絶縁性を確保してもよい。シールドパターン4により、ドラムコア2からの漏洩磁束を抑制でき、回路基板に実装された際に回路基板への磁束による影響を防止でき、安定した素子特性を実現できる。

【0031】また、台座シート1の第1電極が形成されている面と隣り合う側面には図8に示すように凹部が設けられている。この凹部5は、表面側の第1電極と裏面側の第2電極13とを貫通するように構成されている。この凹部5の内面には銅箔あるいはアルミニウム等を蒸着してスルーホール電極を施してもよい。このようなスルーホール電極を施すことで第1電極3と第2電極13とが電気的に導通されるとともに、回路基板に実装する際に電極と半田の接合性が高まる。

【0032】また、凹部5にはスルーホール電極を設けずに、実装時に半田等によって初めて第1電極と第2電極とを導通させるようにしてもよい。このようにすれば製造工数を短縮できる。

【0033】以上説明した台座シート1の表面側には図11および図12に示すようにドラムコア2が接着剤で取り付けられる。このドラムコア2の周囲には円筒壁状のシールドコア14が嵌装される。このシールドコア14から延出された巻線11の端部は前述の図5で説明したように処理される。

【0034】本実施形態では、扁平形のドラムコア(高さ約3.2mm)と台座シート(厚さ0.2mm)を用いることで合計高さが3.5mmのインダクタンス素子を構成することができた。従来技術(図1(b))では、合計高さが6.4mm(ドラムコア高さ:5.2mm、台座シート厚さ:1.2mm)であるのに比べて大幅な薄形化が実現されている。

【0035】特に本実施形態では、図5で説明したように台座シート1の裏面側の挿入孔6の周囲には電極(第

2電極)を設けない構造であるため、裏面側への半田1 2のはみ出しがなく巻線11の先端の切断除去が容易で ある。そのため、台座シート1の裏面側はほぼ平坦に構 成することができ、回路基板に対して密着した実装が可 能となる。

【0036】図13および図14はドラムコア2の代わりにトロイダルコア15を台座シート1上に取り付けたものである。このように本実施形態によれば、ドラムコア2やトロイダルコア15の他にいかなる形状の素子を用いてもよく、特に従来は難しかった異形の電子素子を回路基板に実装容易とすることができる。

#### [0037]

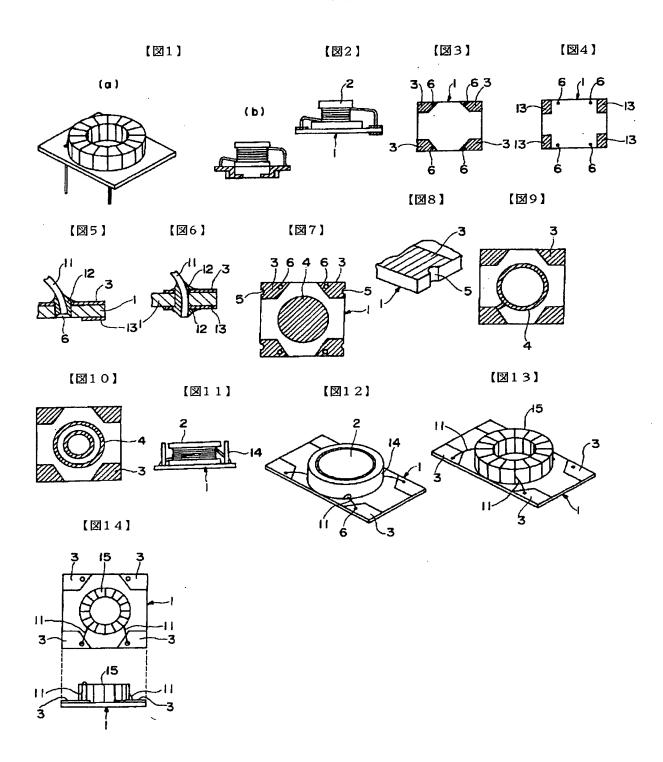
【発明の効果】本発明によれば、実装高さの少ない電子 素子を提供することができる。また、異形の電子素子の 回路基板への実装が可能な台座を提供することができ る。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】 従来技術のインダクタンス素子を示す説明図
- 【図2】 本発明のインダクタンス素子を示す正面図
- 【図3】 台座シートの表面を示す平面図
- 【図4】 台座シートの裏面を示す背面図
- 【図5】 巻線の台座への取付け方法を示す部分拡大図
- 【図6】 裏面の挿入孔の周囲に電極を形成した場合の 不都合を説明するための拡大図
- 【図7】 台座シートの変形例を示す平面図
- 【図8】 台座シートの凹部の形成状態を示す斜視図
- 【図9】 台座シートの変形例を示す平面図
- 【図10】 台座シートの変形例を示す平面図
- 【図11】 台座シートにドラムコアを装着した状態を示す正面図
- 【図12】 台座シートにドラムコアを装着した状態を 示す斜視図
- 【図13】 台座シートにトロイダルコアを装着した状態を示す斜視図
- 【図14】 台座シートにトロイダルコアを装着した状態を示す図

### 【符号の説明】

- 1 台座シート
- 2 ドラムコア
- 3 第1電極
- 4 シールドパターン
- 5 凹部
- 6 挿入孔
- 11 巻線
- 12 半田
- 13 第2電極
- 14 シールドコア
- 15 トロイダルコア



JP,10-241958,A

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] the insertion to which the edge of the aforementioned coil is inserted in the element main part which consists of the magnetic substance and a coil wound around this magnetic substance, and the whole surface in which the aforementioned element is attached -- a hole and the aforementioned insertion -- the electronic device which consists of a plinth sheet which has the 1st electrode formed in the wrap range in the hole

[Claim 2] The electronic device according to claim 1 characterized by forming the crevice which penetrates the aforementioned whole surface, this, and the other sides in an opposite side on the side of the aforementioned plinth sheet.

[Claim 3] the aforementioned whole surface -- an opposite side -- on the other hand -- alike -- the aforementioned insertion -- the electronic device according to claim 1 characterized by having the 2nd electrode prepared in the range which avoided the hole

[Claim 4] The electronic device according to claim 3 characterized by forming in the side of the aforementioned plinth sheet the crevice which penetrates the aforementioned whole surface, and a field besides the above, putting a conductive material on the aforementioned crevice, and making it flow through the 1st electrode of the aforementioned whole surface, and the 2nd electrode of a field besides the above electrically.

[Claim 5] The electronic device according to claim 1 characterized by preparing the shield pattern which consists of a metal thin object which suppresses the magnetic leakage flux from an element main part in the element main part wearing side by the side of the aforementioned whole surface. [Claim 6] the insertion to which the edge of the aforementioned coil is inserted in the whole surface side in which an element is attached -- a hole and the aforementioned insertion -- the plinth sheet for electronic device mounting which has the 1st electrode formed in the wrap range in the hole [Claim 7] the aforementioned whole surface side -- an opposite side -- on the other hand -- a side -- the aforementioned insertion -- the plinth sheet for electronic device mounting according to claim 6 characterized by forming the 2nd electrode in the range which avoided the hole

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# **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to an electronic device, especially the technology of electronic device structure in which it was small and was suitable for the surface mount.

[0002]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The following technology is known when it mounts an electronic device with the cyclic structure in the circuit board like an inductance element.

[0003] Drawing 1 (a) is an example for mounting a toroidal core in the circuit board. With this technology, paste up a toroidal core on the whole surface of the plate of a flat-surface rectangular head with adhesives, make the edge of a coil insert in the breakthrough prepared in this plate, and it is made to project to an opposite side side, and is considering as the lead pin.

[0004] However, the mounting height on the circuit board is needed, and the structure of preparing such a lead pin cannot be meeting the demand of a surface mount in recent years. Moreover, since the lead pin and the coil were united, the quality of the material in consideration of intensity had to be chosen, and there was also a problem of becoming cost quantity.

[0005] Drawing 1 (b) shows the example of the drum core which wound the coil. The plinth sheet consists of resins, the electrode is laid underground into this resin, and the edge of an electrode is exposed on the inferior surface of tongue of a base plate. And the protrusion electrode for fixing the edge of a coil is formed in the side of a base plate. And the nose of cam of a coil is twisted around a protrusion electrode, and this winding portion is being fixed with solder. It has structure in which a surface mount is possible to the circuit board by such composition.

[0006] However, in order to add the thickness for the thickness of the whole base plate becoming large in order to secure the above-mentioned protrusion electrode, and projecting further, and soldering the diameter of a cross section of a coil and this coil in electrode section, the formation of a thin form of the whole element at the time of mounting was difficult. And the plinth sheet which has such complicated composition also had the problem that production time and cost became high. [0007] Furthermore, with the technology shown in drawing 1 (a) and (b), there was a problem that a certain amount of thickness is required for a base plate in order to hold a core main part, and remarkable mounting height will be needed from the circuit board.

[0008] Although mounting an element as it is on the circuit board from such a problem, without using a base plate is also considered, the coil of workability is bad to a narrow sake, and it is difficult for soldering the nose of cam of the coil which extended from the core to the electrode on the circuit board to put on the same mounting automation line as the surface mounted device of further others.

[0009] In case this invention is made in view of such a point and a variant electronic device like an inductance element is mounted, while offering the technology which can suppress mounting height, the handling at the time of mounting offers easy technology.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention was made into the following meanses in order to solve the aforementioned technical problem. the insertion to which the edge of the aforementioned coil is inserted in the element main part with which the 1st means consists of the magnetic substance and a coil wound around this magnetic substance, and the whole surface in which the

aforementioned element is attached -- a hole and the aforementioned insertion -- the electronic device consisted of plinth sheets which have the 1st electrode formed in the wrap range in the hole [0011] Thereby, it can be made to flow through the 1st electrode of the above, and the circuit board electrically by the bridging which has the conductivity of solder etc. at the time of mounting to the circuit board of a plinth sheet. As an element main part, the thing of various configurations like an EI type core, a toroidal core, and a drum core can be used. Moreover, the insulating material generally used as a plinth sheet as wiring substrates, such as a glass epoxy resin, phenol resin, nylon, and PET, PBT, can be used, and an electrode can form the electrical conducting material of copper foil, and copper coating and others by methods, such as sticking by pressure, an application, vacuum evaporationo, and plating, to the aforementioned plinth sheet.

[0012] The 2nd means forms the crevice which penetrates the other sides which are in the side of the aforementioned plinth sheet at the aforementioned whole surface, this, and an opposite side in the 1st means of the above. By preparing such a crevice, positioning of the element at the time of mounting of a up to [ the circuit board ] becomes easy. Moreover, when bridgings, such as solder, enter the crevice concerned, it becomes possible to certainly fix on the circuit board. The 1st electrode of the above and the electrode on the circuit board flow according to the capillarity of the solder which furthermore entered the crevice.

[0013] the 3rd means -- the 1st means of the above -- setting -- the aforementioned whole surface -- an opposite side -- on the other hand -- alike -- the aforementioned insertion -- the 2nd electrode prepared in the range which avoided the hole is prepared Thus, by constituting, a surface mount is completed only by positioning the 2nd electrode by the side of the rear face of a plinth sheet (on the other hand side), and the electrode on the circuit board, and giving a solder flow process, and only the thickness of an element main part and a plinth sheet is sufficient also for mounting height.

[0014] moreover, the edge of a coil -- insertion -- the portion in which the electrode is prepared since the 2nd electrode is not formed in the circumference which projected from the rear-face side (on the other hand side) when it is made to insert in a hole -- comparing -- since the adhesion of the solder in this portion is not not much good -- projection -- cutting and removal at the nose of cam of a coil can be performed easily the bottom

[0015] The 4th means forms the crevice which penetrates the aforementioned whole surface, and a field besides the above on the side of the aforementioned plinth sheet, puts a conductive material on the aforementioned crevice, and makes it flow through the 1st electrode of the aforementioned whole surface, and the 2nd electrode of a field besides the above electrically in the 3rd means of the above.

[0016] Mounting with a field of a conductive material put on such a crevice to the circuit board using the 2nd electrode is attained by making it flow through the 1st electrode of the above, and the 2nd electrode as a through hole electrode.

[0017] In addition, the conductive material put on a crevice may be bridgings, such as solder used at the time of mounting of the circuit board. By using real wearing solder, mounting to the circuit board and an inter-electrode flow are realized simultaneously.

[0018] The 5th means prepares the shield pattern which consists of a metal thin object which suppresses the magnetic leakage flux from an element main part in the 1st means of the above in the element main part wearing side by the side of the aforementioned whole surface.

[0019] By preparing a shield pattern in a plinth sheet, the electronic circuitry stabilized without having influence of magnetic flux on the wiring on the circuit board can be constituted. And this shield pattern can be formed simultaneously with the 1st electrode of the above by etching etc. [0020] the insertion to which the edge of the aforementioned coil is inserted in the whole surface side in which, as for the 6th means, an element is attached -- a hole and the aforementioned insertion -- it is the plinth sheet for electronic device mounting which has the 1st electrode formed in the wrap range in the hole

[0021] With this plinth sheet, mounting of a surface mount to the circuit board of the element of the shape of the element of a difficult configuration, for example, annular, and a cylinder is attained conventionally. further -- such -- insertion -- the conventional technology explained by making the nose of cam of the coil of an element insert in a hole, and making it fix with the 1st electrode -- it projects, and since the electrode is unnecessary, a plinth sheet can be formed thinly enough [0022] the 7th means -- the 6th means of the above -- setting -- the aforementioned whole surface side -- an opposite side -- on the other hand -- a side -- the aforementioned insertion -- the 2nd electrode is formed in the range which avoided the hole thereby -- the edge of a coil -- insertion -the portion in which the electrode is prepared since the 2nd electrode is not formed in the circumference which projected from the rear-face side (on the other hand side) when it is made to insert in a hole -- comparing -- since the adhesion of the solder in this portion is not not much good -- a protrusion -- cutting and removal at the nose of cam of a coil can be performed easily the bottom Therefore, it becomes possible to form the rear-face side of a plinth sheet in respect of [ which projects and does not have a portion | being flat, and mounting to the circuit board is easy, and becomes possible [ raising mounting reliability ].

[Embodiments of the Invention] The operation form of this invention is explained based on drawing. Drawing 2 is the front view showing the state where the drum core was laid on the plinth sheet in the operation form 1 of this invention. Moreover, the front view and drawing 12 which show the state where drawing 11 equipped the circumference with the shield core are a perspective diagram corresponding to this.

[0024] As shown in these drawings, this operation gestalt 1 consists of a drum core 2 with which the whole surface of the plinth sheet 1 and the plinth sheet 1 of the flat-surface square piece configuration which consists of insulating materials, such as a glass epoxy resin, phenol resin, nylon, and PET or PBT, was equipped.

[0025] the insertion penetrated at the rear face as the whole surface side (front-face side) of the plinth sheet 1 is shown in drawing 3 -- the hole 6 is formed in four places four corners near [ and ] -- respectively -- the 1st electrode 3 -- having -- \*\*\*\* -- the above-mentioned insertion -- the hole 6 is formed within the limits of this 1st electrode 3 This 1st electrode 3 is formed with copper foil or copper coating. Such an electrode pattern sticks copper foil by pressure all over the resin substrate which constitutes the plinth sheet 1, can print a predetermined mask pattern and can obtain it by carrying out etching processing.

[0026] on the other hand -- the plinth sheet 1 -- on the other hand, the side (rear-face side) has the 2nd electrode 13 near the four corners, as shown in drawing 4 this 2nd electrode 13 is formed in an area smaller than the 1st electrode 3 by the side of a front face -- having -- \*\*\*\* -- the especially above-mentioned insertion -- it is not formed in the portion of a hole 6 This 2nd electrode 13 can also be formed by the same method as the 1st above-mentioned electrode 3.

[0027] insertion -- the nose of cam of the coil 11 which extended from the drum core 2 as shown in drawing 12 is inserted in a hole 6 As shown in drawing 5 here, the 1st electrode 3 and coil 11 by the side of a plinth sheet front face are fixed while they flow electrically with solder 12. And cutting removal of the portion projected from the rear-face side of the plinth sheet 1 by the point of a coil 11 is carried out. this cutting removal -- facing -- this operation form -- the 2nd electrode 13 by the side of the rear face of the plinth sheet 1 -- insertion -- it is not formed near the opening of a hole 6 Therefore, in case the flash (state as shown in drawing 6) by the side of the rear face of solder 12 can also be prevented and cutting removal of the nose of cam of a coil 11 is carried out, the 2nd electrode 13 is not damaged.

[0028] In addition, as a modification of the plinth sheet 1, as shown in drawing 7, you may form the shield pattern 4 in the center by the side of the front face of the plinth sheet 1. This shield pattern 4 was formed with the same material as the 1st electrode 3, in case it \*\*\*\*\*\*\*s, can

mask the copper foil stuck to the plinth sheet 1 by pressure with the 1st electrode 3, and can form it simultaneously with the 1st electrode 3.

[0029] It is circular and also this shield pattern 4 can be considered as annular [ which is shown in drawing 9], as shown in drawing 7, and a multiplex annular configuration as shown in drawing 10. Moreover, although you may insulate electrically [ the 1st electrode 3], you may make it flow through the shield pattern 4 electrically with one of the 1st electrode 3 which constitutes a grand terminal as shown in drawing 9.

[0030] In addition, the insulator layer which consists of a resin may be put on the upper surface of the shield pattern 4, and insulation with the drum core 2 may be secured. The magnetic leakage flux from the drum core 2 can be suppressed, when mounted in the circuit board by the shield pattern 4, with it, the influence by the magnetic flux to the circuit board can be prevented, and the stable element property can be realized.

[0031] Moreover, as shown in drawing 8, the crevice is established in the side which adjoins the field in which the 1st electrode of the plinth sheet 1 is formed. This crevice 5 is constituted so that the 1st electrode by the side of a front face and the 2nd electrode 13 by the side of a rear face may be penetrated. The vacuum evaporation of copper foil or the aluminum may be carried out to the inside of this crevice 5, and a through hole electrode may be given. While the 1st electrode 3 and the 2nd electrode 13 flow electrically by giving such a through hole electrode, in case it mounts in the circuit board, the junction nature of an electrode and solder increases.

[0032] Moreover, you may make it make it flow through the 1st electrode and the 2nd electrode for the first time with solder etc. at the time of mounting, without preparing a through hole electrode in a crevice 5. If it does in this way, a manufacture man day can be shortened.

[0033] As shown in drawing 11 and drawing 12, the drum core 2 is attached in the front-face side of the plinth sheet 1 explained above with adhesives. The cylinder wall-like shield core 14 is fitted in the circumference of this drum core 2. The edge of the coil 11 which extended from this shield core 14 is processed as above-mentioned drawing 5 explained.

[0034] With this operation form, sum total height was able to constitute the inductance element which is 3.5mm from using the drum core (a height of about 3.2mm) and plinth sheet (0.2mm in thickness) of a flat form. With the conventional technology (drawing 1 (b)), large thin form-ization is realized compared with sum total height being 6.4mm (drum core height: 5.2mm, plinth sheet thickness: 1.2mm).

[0035] with this operation gestalt, drawing 5 explained especially -- as -- the insertion by the side of the rear face of the plinth sheet 1 -- since it is the structure where an electrode (the 2nd electrode) is not prepared in the circumference of a hole 6, there is no flash of the solder 12 by the side of a rear face, and cutting removal at the nose of cam of a coil 11 is easy Therefore, the rear-face side of the plinth sheet 1 can be constituted mostly flatly, and mounting of it stuck to the circuit board is attained.

[0036] Drawing 13 and drawing 14 attach the toroidal core 15 on the plinth sheet 1 instead of the drum core 2. thus -- according to this operation gestalt -- everything but the drum core 2 or the toroidal core 15 -- the element of what configuration -- you may use -- the variant electronic device difficult especially conventionally -- the circuit board -- mounting -- suppose that it is easy [0037]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, an electronic device with little mounting height can be offered. Moreover, the plinth in which mounting to the circuit board of a variant electronic device is possible can be offered.

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# DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] Explanatory drawing showing the inductance element of the conventional technology

[Drawing 2] Front view showing the inductance element of this invention

[Drawing 3] The plan showing the front face of a plinth sheet

[Drawing 4] Rear view showing the rear face of a plinth sheet

[Drawing 5] Elements on larger scale showing the method to the plinth of a coil "cling"

[Drawing 6] insertion on the back -- the enlarged view for explaining un-arranging at the time of forming an electrode in the circumference of a hole

[Drawing 7] The plan showing the modification of a plinth sheet

[Drawing 8] The perspective diagram showing the formation state of the crevice of a plinth sheet

[Drawing 9] The plan showing the modification of a plinth sheet

[Drawing 10] The plan showing the modification of a plinth sheet

[Drawing 11] Front view showing the state where it equipped with the drum core on a plinth sheet

[Drawing 12] The perspective diagram showing the state where it equipped with the drum core on a plinth sheet

[Drawing 13] The perspective diagram showing the state where it equipped with the toroidal core on a plinth sheet

[Drawing 14] Drawing showing the state where it equipped with the toroidal core on a plinth sheet [Description of Notations]

- 1 Plinth Sheet
- 2 Drum Core
- 3 1st Electrode
- 4 Shield Pattern
- 5 Crevice
- 6 Insertion -- Hole
- 11 Coil
- 12 Solder
- 13 2nd Electrode
- 14 Shield Core
- 15 Toroidal Core

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